

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL XXXVII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1891.

NO. 34.

Nevada State Journal,

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The Daily, containing latest telegraphic news, is published every day except Mondays. The Weekly is published on Saturdays.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

The following table gives the time of arrival and departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN.	ARRIVES	LEAVES
Central Pacific— No. 1, eastbound express.....	10:10 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
No. 2, westbound express.....	4:25 p.m.	4:35 p.m.
No. 3, eastbound express.....	9:10 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
No. 4, westbound express.....	11:40 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
Virginia & Truckee— No. 1, westbound express.....	9:25 a.m.	
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	9:05 p.m.	
Nos. 3 & 4, local passenger.....	11:45 p.m.	
Nevada & California— Express and freight.....	8:40 p.m.	9:45 a.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL FOR.	ARRIVES	CLOSES
San Francisco and Sacramento.....	9:10 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Cal. (west of Truckee), Or., W. T. and B. C.	9:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Eastern Nevada and States.....	11:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Virginia, Carson, Glenbrook and Southwestern States.....	9:05 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Mountain and Alpine Counties, Cal.	9:06 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Sussexville, Cedarville, Quincy and points north.....	9:40 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Buffalo Meadows (Mondays).....	9:40 p.m.	9:00 a.m.

RICHARD HERZ,
RENO, NEVADA



PARTICULAR ATTENTION to
Engraving and Watch Repairing
STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT

CARRIAGES AND PHÆTONS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT
of double and single Carriages, Buggies and
Phætons ever brought to this market.

—Agent for the Celebrated—
Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co.,
OF OHIO.

—A Fine Assortment of—

FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES.

I also carry a large stock of Iron Axles and
Hardwood in various variety, and do

A General Blacksmithing Business,

Shop, corner Fourth and Sierra Sts., Reno
Nevada. Give me a call and be convinced.

W. J. LUKE,

FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS

AT

HODGKINSON'S

VIRGINIA ST.,

RENO.

R. W. PARRY,

PROPRIETOR OF

BUREKA

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

STOCK CORRALS AND SCALES,

Reno, Nevada. First-Class Turn-outs
Transient Stock Carefully Provided For.

CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES

C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No
send away for choice goods. Cash trade
nolited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

ED. L. WILLITS, of Mrs. Jas. W. KIRK, Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation like it. It is simply miraculous.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. @

The Standard Trotting Stallion, ROMEYN 6256

Will make the season of 1891, from April 1st to

July 1st, at ROMEYN'S STABLE, NORTH SIERRA ST., RENO, NEVADA.

Description and Pedigree:

ROMEYN 6256 was foaled 1884, stands 15 hands high, weighs 1,150 pounds, and is a horse of magnificent conformation. He is a son of the Standard Trotting Stallion, foaled in 1880, as a standard bred two-year-old stallion, against one of the finest shows of horses ever held in the West. He is a beautiful dark bay with dark points. He is remarkably intelligent, of good disposition and spirit. He is well boned and muscled up, speedy and game qualities which he imparts to his progeny.

ROMEYN 6256 is by Mambrino Wilkes 6083 (sire of Gus Wilkes, 2:22; Alpheus, 2:27; Balkan, 2:20; Bay Wilkes, 2:30 and Olara P., 2:29 1/2), by George Wilkes 519, record 2:22 (sire of Harry Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Guy Wilkes, 2:19 1/2; Mike Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Fred Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Tom Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Rich Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Bunker Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Bud Crook, 2:18 1/2; Rosa Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Joe Bunker, 2:19 1/2; Wilton, 2:19 1/2; Tom Rogers, 2:28 and 56 others, and the dams of Manager, 2:16 1/2; Fugue, 2:19 1/2; Anne Dickinson, 2:19 1/2; Butterby, 2:19 1/2, etc.), out of Lucy, record 2:22 (sire of Lucy, 2:18 1/2; Lucy Pot, by General McLellan 143, record 2:22; second dam Liza, by Holden's Black Hawk, son of Dave Hill. Bred by Benjamin Snow, Linden, Cal.

TERMS: \$25.00 FOR THE SEASON.

Good passage at \$3 per month. The very best care will be taken of mares in my manner that owners may desire, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. All bills due July 1, 1891.

For further particulars apply to address,

T. J. GARDNER, Manager, Reno, Nev., mch31

GARDNER & DALTON, Proprietors.

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THE Very First American Railway.

The first railroad built in the United States was three miles in length, extending from the granite quarries at Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset river. It was commenced in 1826 and finished in 1827. The gauge was five feet. The rails were pine, 1 foot thick, covered with hard oak, which was in turn strapped with iron. In January, 1827, a short coal road was completed from the mines to Mauch Chunk, Pa. The rails on this road were also of timber, with flat iron bars. The first locomotive for use on a railroad was invented by Richard Trevithick in 1804, and first tried in Wales.

George Stephenson built the first really successful locomotive in 1814, and tested it upon the Killingwood road in the north of England. The first locomotive for actual service constructed in America was E. I. Miller's "Best Friend," built for the South Carolina Railroad company in 1830. Peter Cooper built a little experimental locomotive early in 1830, before the "Best Friend" was completed.—St. Louis Republic.

Thanked Instead of Reprimanding Him.

Sir Robert Wright, appointed to the seat on the bench of the high court of justice left vacant by the death of Baron Huddleston, on one occasion, while at Oxford, was summoned before the Dean of Balliol for the purpose of being censured. The dean was exceedingly careful of his dignity, as well as of his personal appearance. Wright looked the dean well up and down while the latter was delivering his lecture, and finally interrupted him, in the middle of one of his most telling periods, by remarking confidentially, "I know you will excuse me, sir, but I think you cannot be aware that your waistcoat is unbuttoned." Completely nonplussed, the dean was only able to stammer out: "Oh, thank you, Mr. Wright. So very kind of you, I am sure. Good morning, good morning!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

PACKED IN MOST CONVENIENT PACKAGES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

TRUCKEE MARKET.

W. S. BAILEY, Prop.

Wholesale and Retail Butcher

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK,

Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

—

Main Office—Truckee Market, Virginia St., Reno, Nev.—Second door from Masonic Building, Commercial Row.

MIDDOUR & FREY,

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL,

LAMBS, HAM AND LARD.

Sausages of All Kinds.

Goods Delivered Free to All Parts of the City.

Second Door from Masonic Building, Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.

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News of Importance From Home and Abroad.

The Behring Sea Question.

An article from Senator Stewart, which appeared in the Washington Post of May 1st, is printed in the JOURNAL this morning. It is logical and to the point and embodies the principles for which the friends of silver have been and are contending, and it is hoped will contend, until the coining of silver as well as gold shall be free at the Mints of the United States, as they had been from the establishment of the Mint in 1792 until the passage of the demonetization act of 1873.

The Senator says the money question is the most important now agitating the public mind, and will be the live issue in every campaign until it is determined whether this country is to be governed by free men or by a gold aristocracy, and the truth of the assertion is not doubted. It will overshadow all other measures in the next Congress, and unless it is settled by the passage of a free coinage act, will be the principal issue in the next campaign and may cause a new alignment of parties.

The real friends of silver have been so often deceived by the sophistries of politicians and the illusive financial planks of party platforms, framed to deceive, that they will not be satisfied with anything less than an unqualified declaration for free coinage, and the party that does not favor such a measure cannot expect their support. The farmers from the Ohio west to the Rocky Mountains and south to the Gulf of Mexico, demand it, and it is scarcely possible that a majority of the people of the mining States will uphold a party that opposes it.

The free coinage of silver would enhance the value of the metal over thirty cents an ounce, and give it a fixed value. This would create a demand for labor and the products of the farm, increase taxable property, restore prosperity and double the population of the State within a year. Those who prefer such a condition of affairs to the existing depression will not support party or candidate that is not unequivocally pledged to free coinage, as the welfare of the State is of greater importance to its inhabitants than the political complexion of the man who appoints the few, very few Federal officers in Nevada.

JUDGE REAGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Everybody knew Judge Reagan, if not personally, at least by reputation, and every friend of silver regretted his resignation as United States Senator, as he had always been an unwavering advocate of free coinage, but few, outside of Texas, even heard of Horace Chilton, who has been appointed to succeed him. Senator Chilton, when sixteen years of age, became an apprentice in a printing office and was paid one dollar a week. After serving a year he asked for an increase of wages. His request being denied he left the printing office and shortly afterwards commenced studying law in the office of a leading attorney. Though only thirty-eight years of age he is one of the leading lawyers of Texas. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, popular with the masses, and will be the first native of the Lone Star State to sit in the United States Senate.

Judge Waterman in the Appellate Court of Illinois has decided that a combination of men to organize a corner in grain is unlawful, by preventing the free selling and purchase of a necessary of life, thereby creating an artificial scarcity and forcing the payment of high prices by those compelled to buy, which is against public policy.

The value of sea-skins shipped from Alaska to London during the twenty-three years of American occupancy foots up nearly \$33,000,000, while the total value of all other products during the same period does not quite reach \$30,000,000, of which more than one-half or \$16,000,000, represents furs of various kinds, chief among which is that of the sea otter.

General Butler is determined to get even on the United States District Judge who ordered him ejected from the Court-room, pending the trial of Mrs. Clarietta Johnson. He made a motion for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case and it was granted.

Senator Stewart continues to throw hot shot into the gold bug camp. It is evident that he will not support Harrison for President should he veto the free coinage bill which the next House of Representatives is virtually obligated to pass.

The Senate Committee on Finance, appointed to inquire into the workings of the new tariff, is holding a session behind closed doors in New York City.

One of Henry Clay's descendants has been sentenced in Kentucky to four years imprisonment for forgery.

The Charleston Will Pursue the Itata.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The Alta-California has positive information that the U. S. S. Charleston will sail for San Diego to-morrow in pursuit of the Chilean ship Itata. Secretary Tracy telegraphed special orders to-day, and the Charleston left Mare Island to-day and anchored off San Francisco. Instead of taking her usual anchorage, she went behind Goat Island out of sight. Her ostensible purpose in coming down is to go outside and try her guns. The officers and men have been ordered to be on board at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Stabbing Affray.
Special to the Journal.
SIXSON, Cal., May 7.—Mose Glidden, foreman at the Deetz mill, six miles from town, was stabbed in the left breast by Jack Copenhaar, an employee. Glidden is in a critical condition with slight hopes of recovery. The cause of the affray was a dispute about horses. Copenhaar was arrested.

Not Leprosy.

Special to the Journal.
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Another note from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote under date of April 14th, is made public. It says in part: "Modifications which Lord Salisbury suggests in questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the President but the President changes the text of two questions in such a manner it is hoped as will result in an agreement between the two governments."

The six questions for arbitration are then cited, as is also Lord Salisbury's dispatch of February 21, in which he makes a declaration that it is now quite clear that the advisers of the President do not claim the Behring sea as mare clausum, and indeed repudiate that contention in express terms. Mr. Blaine says Lord Salisbury's expression is in a form to imply that the United States has hitherto been resting its contentions upon the fact that the Behring sea was mare clausum. If that was the intention it would have been well for his Lordship to specify wherein the United States ever made the assertion. The United States has at no time rested its argument solely on the ground mentioned, and this Government regrets that Lord Salisbury should have so misapprehended the American position as to limit its basis of right in the Behring sea to the Ukase of 1821. The United States has, among other grounds, insisted, without recurring to any of its inherited and superior rights in Alaska, that this Government has full authority for going beyond the three mile line in case of proved necessity as Great Britain possesses.

Mr. Blaine then calls attention to the fact that two or three instances have already been cited by him, in which Great Britain exercises control beyond the three mile limit, and says they have so far failed to secure comment or explanation. Mr. Blaine then cites another case in which the British Parliament enacted a law two years ago, to control the body of water 2,700 square miles in extent, on the coast of Scotland and directing that certain methods of fishing shall not be used within that great body of water.

Mr. Blaine adds: "If Great Britain may thus control an area of 2,700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Scotland, why may not the United States prescribe the space around the Pribiloff islands in which similar prohibitions may be enforced?"

Mr. Blaine in closing his letter says: "The Government of the United States holds that the ownership of the islands upon which the seals breed, that the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, that their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly returning thereto, and all facts and incidents of their relation to the islands gives to the United States a property interest therein, that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia, that England recognized this property interest so far as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interference with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership, and during the first nineteen years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is yet to be determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1880 and subsequent years has changed the law and equity of the case heretofore prevailing."

The President in Oregon.
Special to the Journal.

PENDLETON, Or., May 7.—The President and party visited Pendleton at 5:10 o'clock this evening and had a grand reception. During the afternoon the Presidential party made short stops at Arlington and Umatilla Junction. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the residents of the former place. Umatilla, however, has the questionable distinction of being the only place yet visited that allowed the occasion to pass without recognition of any kind. A few people were assembled at the station and the President stepped out on the rear platform to greet them but they made no demonstration whatever. Soon after leaving this point the travelers were treated to a sand storm, which threatened at one time to result in a blockade but the wind fell slightly and the train maintained its schedule. Pendleton was in gala attire.

The presence of about one hundred Indians, men and women, dressed in blankets and feathers, gave a picturesque coloring to the scene. They belonged to the Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes and were all well mounted. Their leader carried an American flag.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are

Distress some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus

After Eating overcoming the local symptoms relieves the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me

Heart-burn little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a

Sour Stomach room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken, of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach, and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives Tone and Energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

Good Pasture
For 200 head of stock at One Dollar a head per month, three miles east of town.

Apply to
maydell A. J. SMITH.

I. O. O. F.
To the officers and members of Reno Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., Reno, Nevada. Your presence is desired at our next regular meeting (Thursday, May 7th) as business of importance demands your attention. WM. JAMES, N. G. H. B. RULE, Recording Secretary. mydell

Lost
A gold horse-shoe pin, with three bangles attached, one gold, engraved on both sides, and two silver 5-cent pieces, engraved on one side. Please leave at Hagerman's grocery store.

Notice
All persons are notified that the streets and alleys are not to be used as a dumping ground for filth and rubbish, and that the law will hereafter be enforced against all persons so offending.

mydell JOHN DOUGLASS, Chief of Police.

For Sale
The Opera Saloon and Lodging House, on Plaza street, near the Opera House, is for sale. A fine opportunity for a good business. Apply on the premises to mydell JOHN SINGLETON.

Estray Notice
Four horses, three sorrels and one black, the latter branded L on right thigh, came into my enclosure six miles east of Reno. GEO. ULYATT.

Photograph Gallery
Swisher & Bender, successors to Risonberg & Dow, are the leading photographers of Nevada. The finest work at reasonable prices. Call and see samples. Cabinets only \$3 per dozen. feb25

To Let
That elegant two-story, hand-finished and nicely papered dwelling house on Fifth street, opposite the residence of G. W. Mapes. A large cellar rocked up, and water in the house, besides a well and stable. Inquire at No. 3, West street, of sp30 D. LACHMAN.

For Rent
The well known Arcado Hotel and Restaurant is for rent. For full particulars apply to C. Lemay on the premises.

Bee Supplies
I have the Dove-tail Hive, one piece V. groove Section, 24 pound Shipping Cases, Smokers, Vails, Comb Foundation, Etc. Send for price list.

W. K. BALL
ap25

Cheap Board and Lodging
Board and lodging at \$4.50 per week. Please call at the Inverness Hotel.

Combination Fence
Manufactured by W. H. Young & Co., on Front street, near the Pavilion, Reno. Put up in bundles from fifty feet to seven rods each. Enquire at the law office of H. A. Waldo.

To Stockmen and Others
Westlake makes to order men's heavy French kid shoes, full stitch, for \$5. Try a pair. Repairing cheap and prompt. A few doors below the Postoffice. A specialty of ladies' shoes, from \$5 up, and men's boots.

GEORGE
THATCHER'S MINSTRELS
45 Great Artists

Under the Management of RICH & HARRIS
Including

Reno's Favorite Tenor Singer,

RICHARD J. JOSE!

George Thatcher, Raymond Moore, H. W. Prillman, J. A. Coleman, Thos. Lewis, Jay Quigley, W. A. Patterson, Wood & Shepard, Frank LaMondaine,

The World's Greatest Minstrel Organization traveling in our own Pullman Palace Car.

"TUXEDO"
SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle (Reserved) \$1.25
Dress Circle (Administrative) 1.00
Balcony (Reserved) 1.00
Balcony (Administrative) 75
Boxes 5.00

Box seats now open at Sam Hodgkinson's drug store.

MARBLE WORKS.

J. M. McCormack,
RENO, NEVADA.

Monumental Headstones,
TABLETS, ETC.

Agent for the most elegant Wrought and
Malleable Iron Fence.

Manufacturer's designs and prices sent on application. Has on hand a large assortment of Imported Scotch Granite Monuments.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
mydell

SUNDERLAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

—DEALER IN—

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

FINE TRUNKS AND VALISES

ALL Sizes and Description.



29
AND
31
Virginia Street, - - - Reno, Nevada.

CLEARANCE SALE!

—OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF—
Dress Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Carpets and Linoleums

AND MANY FANCY GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT

—WHOLESALE COST FOR CASH ONLY.—

NEVADA CASH DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE.

S. EMRICH, - - - - MANAGER.

PALACE BAKERY,

EAST SIDE VIRGINIA STREET.

Fresh Wholesome Bread, Cakes and Pies Constantly on Hand

FRESH CANDY AND NUTS

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES. WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

—Goods delivered to any part of the city.—

PETERSON BROTHERS, - - - PROPRIETORS.

Pacific Brewery, Reno Soda Works, Granite Saloon.

EXCELLENT QUALITY OF BEER

SODA WATER, BEER 5 CENTS

Cream and Lemon Soda

Sarsaparilla and Iron, Orange and Champagne Cider, Nerve Food, Ginger Ale, Etc.

Of the Very Best Quality. Gum and Raspberry Syrup.

Lodgings, 25c.

J. G. KERTH, - - - PROPRIETOR,

RENO, NEVADA.

F. W. HAGEMAN,

—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Provisions, Notions, Tobacco and Cigars, Etc.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST CASH RATES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Cash, or 30 days, with Approved Security.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Delivered to All Portions of the City Free of Charge.

S. JACOBS,

THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILOR,

Removed to Commercial

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
FIFTEEN CENT PER WEEK,
Delivered by Carrier

FRIDAY ... MAY 8, 1891

BREVITIES

Bar silver 98 1/2.
George Avery came down from Verdi
yesterday.

Captain Marzen of Lovelock visited
Reno yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dorsey, of Elko, are
visiting Reno friends.

Fred Dangberg, of Douglas county, ar-
rived in town last night.

Ex-Governor Bell and G. W. Baker ar-
rived on the V. & T. last night.

Mrs. Jennie Lewis returned from a four-
month's visit to California yesterday.

General C. W. Booton left yesterday
afternoon on a business trip to Truckee.

The Controller of the Currency has
called for a report of the condition of Na-
tional banks.

Henry Higgins returned from Carson
yesterday where he has been employed in
the State Printing Office.

Governor Colcord and wife arrived from
Carson last night. Mrs. Colcord proceeded
west and the Governor remained here.

Burglars are plying their vocation in
Truckee. The Republican says an attempt
was made to break into Adolph's store
night before last.

P. Sweeney of Winnemucca passed
through yesterday on his return from San
Francisco where he had been disposing of
horses and beef cattle.

Middour & Frey have dissolved partner-
ship and the business will henceforth be
conducted by Ruhe & Middour, at the old
stand on Commercial Row.

S. P. Davis of the Holstein Ranch was
in town yesterday talking Farmers' Alli-
ance and selling Holstein cows. J. L.
Conroy purchased one of the cows for
\$100.

William Donaldson of Wadsworth is
quite low with the grippe, and Dr. Hogan,
who was called to consult with the local
physician, who is attending him, fears
serious results.

The Bridgeport Chronicle-Union says:
The snow blockade between Bridgeport
and Bodie, which has existed since the
big snowstorm of Washington's birthday,
has at last been broken.

Ninety-five per cent of all the rum made
in the world is the product of seven distil-
leries in and around Boston. They are
all old establishments, some of them run-
ning back to the old Colonial days.

The residence of J. M. Harrington was
entered night before last and \$17.50 in
money and some other articles stolen. No
clue has yet been found that will lead to
the detection of the thief or thieves.

A welcome rain set in early yesterday
morning, and continued for several hours.
It pleased the farmers and stockmen, laid
the dust, rendering irrigation and street
sprinkling unnecessary for the time being.

The Truckee Republican says: The road
to Tahoe is now open for travel and the
stages go through daily on time. Several
tourists have put in appearance and this
morning the stage was loaded with pas-
sengers.

The mail train from the West has been
from one to two hours late nearly every
day this week. The Truckee Republican
says cracked wheels are the cause, as it
takes an hour or more to remove them and
put in new ones.

The Silver State says the present efficient
corps of teachers in the Winnemucca public
school have been re-elected for the ensu-
ing term, thus ensuring a continuation of
the educational advantages now being en-
joyed by the community.

Whisky or something else is causing
trouble among the Indians at Walker river.
Yesterday Dr. Harmony, Reservation phy-
sician at Pyramid, was called to Walker
river where an Indian woman, known as
Josephine's squaw, shot her son and then
herself, inflicting what is supposed to be a
fatal wound.

A Protest.

We, the undersigned business men and
citizens of Reno, desire to hereby publicly
protest against the desecration of the Sab-
bath by the proposed exhibition of a min-
strel troupe in our city on Sunday, May 10.
We consider it an injustice to the moral
sense of the people and an injury to the
town. We urge all good citizens to use all
proper means to disconcert the same.

J. N. Evans C. J. Brookins
W. P. McCullough R. S. Osburn
M. E. Ward Henry B. Rule
B. F. Bobo W. O. H. Martin
C. A. Thurston S. Levy
W. T. Craig T. P. Bradshaw
C. T. Bender John Barr
F. McRae J. F. Aitken
C. Galling D. B. Boyd
E. C. Leadbetter W. A. Fogg
J. B. McCullough

District Court Calendar.

Cases have been set for trial in the
District Court as follows:

Mrs. Fannie Hardie vs. Charles Hardie,
May 13th.

State vs. P. McCarran, set for trial July
13th.

J. V. Peers, Administrator of the estate
of James Bradley, vs. Mrs. Julia D. Lee,
July 14th.

Thomas Barnett vs. Mrs. McCarran,
July 15th.

FOREIGN TRADE REGULATED BY EXCHANGES.

While foreign trade, as before stated, is
regulated by a system of exchanges, and
not embarrassed by the particular kind of

THE GOLD ARISTOCRACY.

Shall It Longer Govern the Country?
Asks Senator Stewart.

EDITOR POST: An international agree-
ment for free coinage is neither necessary
nor desirable. Prior to the combination
of the United States and Europe to de-
monetize silver, each sovereign nation pro-
vided for its people such coin or such paper
money as it deemed best suited to their
wants. The coin was either gold or silver,
or both. When sufficient metallic money
could not be obtained, the deficiency was
supplied with paper. Great Britain used
gold; Germany, Austria, Holland, India
and other Asiatic countries adhered to
silver, while the Latin Union and the
United States used both gold and silver as
money. So long as each nation issued
money of such material and in such quan-
tities as best suited the wants of its people
without international agreement, trusts or
combinations, a parity in value existed be-
tween gold and silver, at about 15% of
silver to one of gold. This illustrates the
benefits of

HOME RULE IN FINANCE

As well as in local self-government. Com-
merce was free and untrammeled by the
restraints of the gold combination or trust
which was formed between the United
States and Europe when silver was demon-
etized. The trust then formed controls
the money of the world, molds financial
legislation, compels the payment of obliga-
tions payable in either gold, silver or paper
in gold alone, and produces a monetary
famine which is exhausting the life-blood
of civilization.

The gold monometallists insist that this
trust shall continue until a more formid-
able combination can be entered into by
international agreement. The proposed
combination would deprive every sover-
eign nation of the freedom of action for-
merly enjoyed in supplying its people
with money. If the exchange of the money
of one country for the money of another
were international commerce, some reason
would exist for a unification of the money
of all nations. But such commerce would
be fruitless.

The American who sold \$100 in England
and received \$100 in payment would gain
nothing by the transaction. International
commerce consists in the exchange of the
products of one country for those of an-
other. No country can produce all the
commodities which it consumes, but every
prosperous people produce a surplus of
some commodities which can be exchanged
for the products of other countries. The
only use that money has in either foreign
or domestic commerce is as a measure or
counter to facilitate the interchange of
property. Its only value is its power in
exchange.

THE VALUE OF MONEY MEASURED.

The value of the money of any country
is measured by its purchasing power in
that country. It is valuable at home and
abroad according to its power in exchange
at home. All that is necessary for a for-
igner, who is about to transact business
in this country, to know concerning our
money is what is its purchasing power in
the United States. Bankers who deal in
exchange, having a knowledge of the pur-
chasing power of the money of every na-
tion, readily reduce the money of one
country to that of the other, and deter-
mine how much of the money of one coun-
try, whether that money be gold, silver or
paper, will be required to equal in value a
given quantity of the money of any other
country. By such knowledge and deter-
mination of the relative value of money
the rate of exchange is fixed and commer-
cial balances adjusted.

Competition in exchange prevents ex-
tortion and provides every business man
with the money of any country he may re-
quire.

Why should a combination be formed to
compel the United States to use gold
alone for the pretended purpose of facil-
itating the export of our circulating
medium? Self-preservation demands that
we shall purchase no more foreign prod-
ucts than we can pay for by an exchange
of our own surplus production. Any
country which is compelled to export its
money to buy foreign goods will soon come
to grief. If we should continue to pur-
chase foreign commodities to the same ex-
tent as we have done heretofore, and
should pay for them in money and not in
commodities, every dollar of the money of
the United States would be exported in
less than two years.

A slight balance of trade requiring the
export of gold creates alarm. Countries
whose circulating medium does not con-
sist of a material which can be converted into
the money of other countries are pro-
tected against the loss of their money by
export. Why should they not have this
protection? Why should we use gold for
the sole purpose of affording foreigners
an opportunity to export our money? If
we can have plenty of money, our produc-
tion of wealth will be enormous, and the
balance of trade in our favor will be in-
creased.

Why argue that it is necessary to have
gold money for export to pay foreign bal-
ances when such balances are settled by a
well-established system of exchange, and
when no adverse balance of trade could
possibly exist if our people were supplied
with money. If importers buy more for-
eign goods than can be paid for in com-
modities, let foreign creditors wait for pay-
ment or refuse credit. Money is not a
commodity for export, but an instrument
of exchange to be used at home in the pro-
duction of wealth.

FOREIGN TRADE REGULATED BY EXCHANGES.

While foreign trade, as before stated, is
regulated by a system of exchanges, and
not embarrassed by the particular kind of

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—U. S. GOVT REPORT, AUG. 17, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

money used by different nations, domestic
trade and commerce depend upon the vol-
ume of money at home. The best money
for home consumption is that which will
produce the most wealth and secure the
greatest general prosperity. The false as-
sumption that dear money is the best
money sometimes deceives intelligent peo-
ple; but such assumption will not bear in-
vestigation. The value of money depends
upon the law of supply and demand. The
less the supply, the demand remaining the
same, the dearer each dollar or each unit
of money will be.

If the quantity of money in this country
were reduced to one-fourth of its present
volume, the value of each dollar would be
immensely increased, while the wages of
labor and the price of property would be
correspondingly reduced. No one will
deny that such a result would be disastrous.
The reduced volume of money might be
good for the persons who possessed it, but it
would be ruinous to the prosperity of the
country. It would not be good money for the
people, because by its possession the few
would enslave the many.

When money is plenty wealth is rapidly
produced, and the wants of the people are
supplied. An adequate volume of money
in any country produces the greatest
wealth, and, measured by the good it per-
forms, it is the best money. In other
words, when there is an insufficient supply
it is bad money, because it is an instru-
ment of oppression and wrong; but when
the supply is adequate it is good money,
because it produces prosperity.

WHAT THE GOLD STANDARD MEANS.

Since silver was demonetized and gold
regarded as the only money of redemption,
the quantity of gold coin has not mate-
rially increased. Many statisticians think
there is less gold used now as money in
Europe and America than there was in
1873, and that the entire product of the
mines has been employed for non-mone-
tary purposes. However that may be, it
must be admitted that there is not gold
enough for use as money; that the vast
fabric of credit in the commercial world
depends upon gold for payment or re-
demption must be restricted and the vol-
ume of business reduced to correspond
with the decreasing supply of gold.

It cannot be denied that the gold standard
means contraction, low prices, stagnation
and want. The monometallists suggest
no remedy for these evils, but insist that
they must be endured and the people de-
prived of money because other commer-
cial nations adhere to the gold standard.
Why should we be compelled to do as Eu-
rope does? How are we benefited by re-
maining in the gold combination?

Our English cousins indulged in extra-
gant speculations in South America, and
incurred gold obligations which were
heavier than they could bear. The de-
mand for gold upon the great house of the
Barings shook the financial credit of the
commercial world. The people of the
United States, having been forced by the
demonetization of silver into the gold
combination with Europe, were compelled
to sustain their English cousins by a lib-
eral contributions of the gold reserves of
this country, which were already inade-
quate for the business and credit of the
United States. Two gold partnership with
Europe is unprofitable, and has been dis-
astrous. Let it be dissolved; let the United
States make a declaration of financial in-
dependence.

SILVER THE MONEY OF THE MASSES.

Silver has been used as money much
longer than gold. It is now exclusively
used for that purpose by at least three
fourths of the people of the world. It has
the same indestructible qualities as gold.
It is more convenient for monetary uses,
and, besides, it is the money of the people.
Neither the people of Europe nor America
were consulted when silver was demon-
etized. The governmental action which
rejected the white metal as money in the
United States and Europe was secured by
strategy or fraud. The people of this
country now demand the unconditional
restoration of silver. Free coinage of
silver may not accomplish all that is de-
sired. It may not furnish sufficient money,
but it will be a step in advance, and if the
mines continue productive it may accom-
plish all that will be needed in supplying
a circulating medium for an indefinite
time.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

The money question is the most impor-
tant subject now agitating the public mind.
It cannot be obscured by sophistry or over-
shadowed by sentimental questions. Silver
men on the gold standard are wolves in
sheep's clothing. They are the worst gold
monometallists. If we are to have the gold
standard there is no use for silver. Paper
is just as good and more convenient. We
must have silver as money of redemption
equally with gold. The basis of credit is
not enlarged by using silver as credit money
redeemable in gold. The people under-
stand this question better than the politi-
cians. It is idle for the gold monometal-

lists to continue their efforts to deceive.
The campaign of sophistry and misre-
presentation, which they have inaugurated and
which they call an educational campaign,
will not make converts to gold monometal-
lism. On the contrary, it will provoke
discussion and hasten financial emancipa-
tion.

The gold standard impoverishes the
masses and deprives them of an opportu-
nity to acquire wealth. It contracts the
money of the country in the hands of a few
and denies to the people its use, without
which wealth cannot be acquired. It makes
money dealers the arbiters of the fortunes
of the people and dictators of the Govern-
mental action. It destroys the laudable
ambition of youth and denies to the young
and enterprising an opportunity to accumu-
late property. It denies the debtor the
right to pay in the money of the contract,
and fills every household with gloom and
despair, over which the claim of the credi-
tor casts its blighting shadow. It produces
contraction, increasing the value of
money and depreciating the value of prop-
erty. Its dishonest exactions are destroy-
ing the independence of the people and
sapping the foundation of civil liberty it-
self. Less contraction and more money
will be the live issue in every campaign
until it shall have been determined
whether this country is to be governed by
free men, living in their own homes, or by
a gold aristocracy, residing in palaces in
the great commercial centers.

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

Thomas H. Horn, who has been indicted
for robbing the faro bank, and John C.
Fraser of Denver, and Jos. E. Rogers of
Toronto, Canada, the Pinkerton men, who
came here to assist Horn, left yesterday on
the east-bound train. Horn gave bonds
for his appearance here for trial.

BUSINESS, LOCAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

For fine boots and shoes go to H. F.
Pavola.

Seeds of every description at Hodgkin-
son's.

Mixed paints and varnishes at Lange
& Schmidt's.

H. F. Pavola sells the cheapest boots and
shoes in Reno.

Go to Jack Fraser's market for nice
fresh meats of all kinds.

Cigars by the box for private use at
specially at Strassburg's.

Berry & Novacovich are in receipt of
fresh strawberries daily.

If you want a handsome picture frame go
to McCullough's drug store.

Go to the Palace Bakery for fresh whole-
some bread, cakes, pies and candies.

The California Sheep Dip, the best and
cheapest, at McCullough drug store.

A. Nelson is agent for the celebrated La
Flor de Mexico cigar. It is all the rage.
Try it.

Strawberries, fresh from the gardens, re-
ceived every morning by Coffin & Lar-
combe.

Cook stoves, ranges and house furnish-
ing goods at lowest cash prices at Lange &
Schmidt's.

It is not quite as dull as some people
think. The White House is receiving
Spring goods.

John Sunderland has the finest stock of
gent's furnishing goods, clothing, boots
and shoes in the State.

Don't forget that F. Levy & Bro. are
selling their immense stock of dry goods,
etc., at lower prices than ever

